

1 HONORABLE RICHARD A. JONES
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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT SEATTLE

10 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
11 Plaintiff,

12 v.
13 Defendants.

CASE NO. CR12-61RAJ

ORDER ON MOTIONS IN LIMINE

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15 **I. INTRODUCTION**

16 This matter comes before the court on a motion in limine from Defendant Winston
17 Bontrager, a motion in limine from Defendant Pauline Anderson, and a joint motion from
18 the two Defendants. As stated herein, the court DENIES the joint motion (Dkt. # 152),
19 GRANTS in part and DENIES in part Mr. Bontrager's motion (Dkt. # 160) except as to a
20 few issues on which it reserves ruling, and GRANTS Ms. Anderson's motion (Dkt.
21 # 163) except as to a single issue on which the court reserves ruling.

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23 **II. DISCUSSION**

24 **A. Joint Motion to Admit Single Statement of Henry Pierman**

25 The court denies this motion, in which Defendants ask the court to admit an
26 isolated hearsay statement from a recently deceased tax accountant that he made an error
27 in amending one or more tax returns of Jason Bontrager. That statement appears in a
28 Government investigative agent's report of his February 2012 interview with Mr.

1 Pierman. Defendants offer a tenuous theory of the relevance of the statement. They
2 contending that the error to which Mr. Pierman referred relates to the characterization of
3 Jason Bontrager's purported investment in a company that Winston Bontrager controlled.
4 Ms. Anderson made a similar purported investment in the company in the same way and
5 at the same time. Thus, in Defendants' view, Mr. Pierman's statement tends to prove that
6 it is Mr. Pierman, not any Defendant, who is culpable for any error in the characterization
7 for tax purposes of that investment. The court assumes, without deciding, that a jury
8 could make that inference based on Mr. Pierman's isolated statement.

9 The problem with Mr. Pierman's statement is that the Government contends that
10 Plaintiffs have taken it utterly out of context. Mr. Pierman, according to the agent who
11 interviewed him, confessed only to an error he made because Jason Bontrager misled him
12 about the nature of the purported investment, which was in reality a loan from a third
13 party. Defendants insist that these details do not matter, because whereas Mr. Pierman's
14 bare statement of error is a statement against interest within the hearsay exception of
15 Federal Rule of Evidence 804(b)(3)(A), his remaining statements in the interview are not.
16 The court disagrees. Mr. Pierman's statement is a statement against interest only when
17 completely stripped of context. The court cannot permit Defendants to introduce Mr.
18 Pierman's statement of error without letting the Government supplement that statement
19 with other statements from Mr. Pierman explaining what he meant. Accordingly, the
20 court will not permit the introduction of any statements from Mr. Pierman.

21 **B. Mr. Bontrager's Motion**

22 Mr. Bontrager first asks the court to exclude evidence that Tom Snook, the
23 principal of Media Art, Inc., sued Alexandria Investment Co. (an entity that Mr.
24 Bontrager controlled) in Clark County Superior Court in the wake of the sale of real
25 property in which Media Art once held an interest. The sale is one of several transactions
26 in which one or both Defendants allegedly did not accurately report taxable proceeds.

1 This aspect of Mr. Bontrager’s motion is the first example of a pattern that recurs
2 several times in the motion and in the Government’s response. There is, in the court’s
3 view, little question that Mr. Snook has relevant testimony to offer about the transactions
4 at issue here. Mr. Bontrager does not argue otherwise. He merely asks the court to
5 exclude evidence of the lawsuit itself. He contends that it is scarcely relevant, if at all,
6 and whatever minimal probative value it has is substantially outweighed by the likelihood
7 that it will prejudice the jury by suggesting that Mr. Bontrager has a propensity to act
8 wrongfully. The Government offers little argument that it is necessary to introduce
9 evidence of the lawsuit itself in order to offer evidence of the relevant underlying
10 conduct.

11 The Government may introduce only as much evidence of the existence of the
12 lawsuit as is strictly necessary to present its case. In this instance, for example, it would
13 appear that the only reason that the lawsuit itself is relevant is that it resulted in a
14 settlement in which Mr. Snook forgave a large loan to Mr. Bontrager, and Mr. Bontrager
15 allegedly did not report the forgiven loan as taxable income. The jury is entitled to know
16 that Mr. Snook forgave the loan, but the jury has no need to know that it was forgiven in
17 the context of a lawsuit or the settlement of a lawsuit.

18 The court denies Mr. Bontrager’s motion to exclude a Washington excise tax
19 affidavit in which he characterized a transfer of property (between Eastgate Plaza, LLC,
20 which Defendants controlled, and Sifton/Orchards, LLC, an entity that Michael Mastro
21 controlled) as a nontaxable gift. Mr. Bontrager insists that the suggestion that he has
22 evaded excise taxes is both unduly prejudicial and impermissible evidence of his
23 propensity to commit tax crimes. The Government persuasively argues, however, that
24 the evidence is separately relevant because it shows that Mr. Bontrager’s statements that
25 the “sale” in question was actually a non-taxable corporate change in identity are
26 inconsistent even with his own characterization of the transaction. The court finds that

1 the probative value of the affidavit is not substantially outweighed by its tendency to
2 create unfair prejudice. The affidavit is admissible. The court will consider an
3 appropriate limiting instruction if Defendants submit one.

4 Like the lawsuit between Media Art and Alexandria Investment, the jury need not
5 hear evidence about an arbitration between Defendants' Eastgate Plaza entity and an
6 entity known as the Birtcher Business Center. The subject matter of that arbitration is
7 wholly irrelevant – it concerns a dispute over whether Eastgate Plaza satisfied certain
8 development obligations. Certain aspects of the arbitration have tangential relevance.
9 For example, Mr. Mastro allegedly agreed to pay off the arbitration award in connection
10 with the Eastgate-Sifton transaction mentioned above, which is inconsistent with
11 Defendants' efforts to characterize that transaction as something other than a taxable sale.
12 Also, Mr. Bontrager apparently gave deposition testimony at the arbitration that is
13 relevant to this case. A purported loan secured by a property in which Defendants held
14 an interest may or may not have been part of an effort to hide additional taxable income.
15 Those aspects of the arbitration are relevant, but the Government can introduce evidence
16 of them without ever mentioning the arbitration or its subject matter.

17 The court grants Mr. Bontrager's request to exclude evidence of a home
18 remodeling transaction that he allegedly attempted to structure to avoid paying sales tax.
19 Even if the Government could prove that the transaction was structured as it alleges, the
20 form of the transaction is too dissimilar from the transactions in the indictment to be
21 illustrative of a common scheme or otherwise to have much probative value. The
22 potential for prejudice and waste of time substantially outweighs whatever probative
23 value the evidence would have.

24 The Government agrees that it will not attempt to introduce evidence of the
25 conduct underlying Mr. Bontrager's 1994 wire fraud conviction. Only two disputes
26 remain. First, the Government insists that the jury must see an unredacted version of the
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1 1994 criminal judgment, which memorializes both the wire fraud conviction and the tax-
2 related conviction that the court has already deemed admissible. In addition, the
3 judgment designates an Oregon pension fund (in addition to the Internal Revenue
4 Service) as a recipient of restitution. The court has already ruled that the jury may hear
5 evidence of the tax-related conviction, and that it may hear that Mr. Bontrager owed
6 restitution as a result of that conviction. There is no need for the jury to see references to
7 the wire fraud conviction or the additional restitution recipient. It will suffice for the jury
8 to be informed of the conviction and the total amount of restitution. The parties shall
9 discuss among themselves whether to accomplish this by redacting the 1994 judgment or
10 by simply reaching a stipulation that informs the jury of the tax-related aspects of the
11 1994 judgment and the restitution obligation.

12 The court will not, at this time, rule out the possibility that the Government may
13 rely on the 1994 wire fraud conviction for impeachment in the event that Mr. Bontrager
14 testifies. Because of the age of the conviction, the court is unlikely to permit its
15 introduction simply as evidence of dishonesty. If, however, Mr. Bontrager offers
16 testimony for which the 1994 wire fraud conviction would serve as more specific
17 impeachment, the court will consider a request from the Government to ask questions
18 regarding the wire fraud conviction. In no event shall the Government or any of its
19 witnesses make reference to the 1994 wire fraud conviction in front of the jury without
20 obtaining leave of court.

21 The court reaches the same ruling as to the use of a 1983 conviction against Mr.
22 Bontrager arising out of false statements in a loan application. That evidence is relevant,
23 if at all, as impeachment evidence. The court will permit its introduction only in the
24 event that Mr. Bontrager testifies and his testimony is such that the 1983 conviction
25 serves to specifically impeach portions of his testimony. The Government and its
26 witnesses may not reference the conviction without leave of court.

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28 ORDER – 5

1 The court will not permit the Government to reveal the indictment against either
2 Defendant to the jury. The Government has already indicated that it has no plans to
3 introduce the indictment as evidence, but suggests that it may do so if the parties are
4 unable to agree on charts or other demonstrative exhibits that summarize the counts of the
5 indictment. The court will resolve disputes over demonstrative exhibits if necessary,
6 although it expects the parties to resolve them on their own. In any event, the
7 Government will not introduce the indictment to the jury.

8 The parties are apparently still attempting to resolve disputes over various charts
9 that serve as evidentiary summaries. The court makes no ruling on the use of those
10 charts. The parties must update the court on the status of their disputes at Monday's
11 pretrial conference.

12 The Government agrees that it will not attempt to introduce evidence of the
13 statements of Harold Suchan, Jack Banks, or Henry Pierman, all of whom are deceased.
14 The Government contends that it can introduce business records that these witnesses
15 prepared because it has other witnesses who can authenticate those records. The court
16 has no basis to admit or exclude those records at this time.

17 The court will permit Yamuna Zake to testify. She may have personal knowledge
18 of facts relevant to her late husband's relationship with Mr. Bontrager. Defendants are
19 free to object to questions that call for hearsay or statements beyond her personal
20 knowledge, but the court will not prohibit her from testifying.

21 Finally, and as a transition to Ms. Anderson's motion in limine, the court rules that
22 the Government may not offer evidence of Ms. Anderson's or Mr. Bontrager's violations
23 of the conditions of pretrial release in this case. In the unlikely event that the conduct
24 underlying those violations is relevant, the Government may offer evidence of the
25 conduct if it obtains advance permission from the court. In no event, however, may the
26 Government inform the jury that any Defendant was or was not subject to pretrial release

1 or that pretrial release was invoked. That ruling stands whether the Government attempts
2 to offer the evidence for impeachment purposes or for any other purpose.

3 **C. Ms. Anderson's Motion**

4 Ms. Anderson joins in the aspects of Mr. Bontrager's motion that relate to her, and
5 the court's rulings on that motion apply equally to her.

6 The only aspect of her motion that does not overlap Mr. Bontrager's is her request
7 to exclude references that Mr. Bontrager made in documents and to other witnesses
8 regarding her personal wealth. With one exception, she has provided no specific
9 evidence of such references. She asserts, however, that the statements do not fall within
10 the scope of the hearsay exception for statements of a coconspirator in furtherance of a
11 conspiracy. *See Fed. R. Evid. 801(d)(2)(E)*. The court lacks sufficient context to resolve
12 this motion. In addition, the court is concerned that no one has raised the potential Sixth
13 Amendment consequences of relying on these statements. *See, e.g., Bruton v. United*
14 *States*, 391 U.S. 123, 137 (1968) (holding that introduction of non-testifying
15 codefendant's statement incriminating defendant violates the Confrontation Clause). The
16 court will require the parties to address these issues at Monday's pretrial conference.

17 **III. CONCLUSION**

18 For the reasons stated above, the court DENIES Defendants' joint motion in
19 limine (Dkt. # 152), GRANTS in part and DENIES in part Mr. Bontrager's motion in
20 limine (Dkt. # 160) except as to a few issues on which it reserves ruling, and GRANTS
21 Ms. Anderson's motion (Dkt. # 163) except as to the issue on which it reserved ruling.

22 Dated this 13th day of June, 2013.

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The Honorable Richard A. Jones
United States District Court Judge